The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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THE PILOT'S REVENGE.

It was towards night on the twenty-first of September, 1834. A small English war brig, which had been fitted out for the suppression of smugglers, was lazily creeping along over the heavy, monotonous swells, just on the coast of Galway, and on her deck was being enacted a scene of somewhat more than common interest.—The day before she had captured a small boat laden with contraband articles, together with an old man and boy who had charge of them, and the captain of the brig, whose name was Dracut, had ordered that the smuggler should be put in irons. To this indignity the old man made a stout resistance, and in the heat of the moment had so far forgotten himself as to strike the captain a blow, which laid him on the deck. Such an insult to an English officer was past endurance, and in punishment of this offence, the smuggler was condemned to die.

A single whip was rove at the starboard fore-yard-arm, and all hands were called to witness the execution. The rope was noosed and slipped over the culprit's head and the running end was rove through a snatch-block upon the deck. Until this moment not a word escaped the lips of the boy. He trembled as he beheld the awful preparations, and as the fatal noose was passed and drawn tight, the color forsook his cheeks and he sprang forward and dropped on his knees before the incensed captain.

"Mercy, sir—mercy!"

"For whom?" asked the officer, while a contemptuous sneer rested upon his lips.

"For that old man whom you are about to kill."

"He dies, boy."

"But he is my father, sir."

"No matter if he were my own father, that man who strikes an English officer while in the discharge of his duty must die."

"But he was manacled—he was insulted sir," urged the boy.

"Insulted!" repeated the captain, "Who insulted him?"

"*You* did, sir," replied the boy, while his face flushed with indignation.

"Get up, sir, and be careful that you do not receive the same treatment," said the captain in a savage tone.

The old man heard this appeal of his son, and as the last words dropped from the lips of his captor, he raised his head, and while a look of the utmost defiance passed over his features, he exclaimed:

"Ask no favors, Robert. Old Karl Kintock can die now as well as at any time; let them do their worst."

Then turning to Captain Dracut, he changed his tone for one of deep supplication, and said:

"Do what you please with me, sir, but, do not harm my boy, for he has done no wrong. I am ready for your sentence, and the sooner you finish it the better."

"Lay hold of the whip," shouted the captain. "Lay hold every man of you and stand by to run the villain up."

In obedience to the order, the men ranged themselves along the deck, and each one laid hold of the rope. Robert Kintock looked first at his father, and then he ran his eyes along the line of men who were to be his executioners. But not one sympathizing or pitying look could he trace. Their faces were hard and cold, and they all appeared anxious to consummate their murderous work.

"What!" exclaimed the boy, while a tear started from his eye, and his lips trembled, "is there not one, even, who can pity?"

"Up with him," shouted the captain.

Robert buried his face in his hands; and the next moment, his father was hanging at the yard arm. He heard the passing rope and the creaking block, and he knew that he was fatherless.

Half an hour afterwards the boy knelt by the side of a ghastly corpse, and a single prayer escaped his lips. Then another low murmuring sound came from his bosom, but none of those who stood around knew its import. It was a pledge of deep revenge.

Just as the old man's body slid from the gang-board into the water, a vivid flash of lightning streamed through the heavens, and in another instant the dread artillery of nature sent forth a roar so long and loud that the men actually placed their hands to their ears to shut out its deafening power. Robert Kintock started at the sound, and what had caused dread in other bosoms, sent a thrill of satisfaction to his own.

"Oh, revenge! revenge!" he muttered to himself, as he cast his eyes over the foam-crest wave which had already risen beneath the power of the sudden storm.

The darkness had come as quickly as did the storm and all that could be distinguished from the deck of the brig, save the breaking sea, was the fearful, craggy shore as flash after flash of lightning illuminated the heavens.

"Light, ho!" shouted a man forward, and the next moment all eyes were directed to a bright light which had suddenly flashed up among the distant rocks.

The wind had now reached its height, and with its giant power it sent the ill-fated brig directly upon the surf-bound shore of rocks, and every face, save one, was blanched with fear. In vain did they try to lay the brig to the wind, but not a sail would hold for an instant, until at length the men managed to get up a fore and main storm-stay-sail, and then the brig stood for a short time bravely up against the heaving sea. But it was evident that should she succeed in keeping to the wind the power of the in-setting waves was greater than the power of the wind.

"Boy, do you know what light that is?" asked the captain, as he stood holding on to the main rigging, to keep his feet.

"Yes, sir." replied Robert; "it is Ballymore's Crag."

"What is it there for?"

"It marks the entrance to a little harbor sir, which lies back of it."

"And can it be entered by a vessel of this size?" asked the captain, while a gleam of hope shot across his face.

"Oh, yes, sir, a large ship can enter there."

"And do you know the passage?"

"Yes, sir, I have spent my whole life on this coast, and I know every turn in it."

"Could you take the brig in there in this storm?"

"Yes, sir," answered the boy.

"And will you do it?" eagerly asked the captain.

"On two conditions."

"Name them quickly."

"The first is, that you let me go in peace; and the next is that you trouble none of the smugglers, should they happen to be there.

"I promise," said the captain, "and now set about your work. But mark me, if you deceive me, by St. George, I'll shoot you on the moment!"

The brig was soon put before the wind, and Robert Kintock stationed himself on the starboard fore-yard arm, from whence his orders were passed along to the helmsman. The bounding vessel soon came within sight of the ragged crags, and the heart of every man leaped with fearful thrills as they swept past the frowning rocks, which almost grazed them as they passed. On flew the brig, and thicker and more fearful became the rocks, which raised their heads on every side.

"Port!" shouted the boy.

"Port it is."

"Steady—so."

"Steady it is."

"Starboard—quick."

"Ay, ay—starboard it is."

"Steady—so."

"Steady it is."

At this moment the vessel swept on past an overhanging cliff, and just as a vivid flash of lightning shot through the heavens and revealed all the horrors around, a loud shout was heard from the young pilot, and in a moment all eyes were turned upon him. He stood upon the extreme end of the yard and held on by the lift. In a moment more he crouched down like a tiger after his prey, and then with one leap he reached the projecting rock.

"Revenge! revenge!" was all that the doomed men heard, and they were swept away in the boiling surge beyond.

"Breakers! a reef!" screamed a man forward. "Starboard! quick!"

But it was too late. Ere the helm was half up, a low tremendous grating of the brig's keel was felt, and the next instant came a crash which sounded high above the roar of elements, and the heavy mast went sweeping away to leeward, followed in a moment by large masses of the ill-fated vessel's wreck and cargo. Shriek after shriek went up from those doomed men. But they were in the grasp of a power that knows no mercy. The storm-king took them for his own.

The next moment a small party of wreckers came down from the rocks and moved along the shore. It was strewed with fragments of the wreck, and here and there were scattered along the shore the bruised and mutilated forms of the brig's crew. Among that party was Robert Kintock, and eagerly did he search upon the ghastly corpses, as though there was one he would have found. At length he stooped over one, upon the shoulders of which were two epaulettes. It was the captain of the—the murderer of his father! The boy placed his foot upon the prostrate body, and while a strange light gleamed from his eyes, and a shudder passed over his countenance, he muterred:

"Father, you are fearfully revenged!"

The boy spoke truly. Fearful in conception, and fearful in its consummation, had been the PILOT'S REVENGE.

A New York Company has bought one hundred and forty thousand acres of land in North Carolina, for the purpose of going into the wool-growing business.

A Mississippian has named a helpless infant, Bragg Beauregard Johnsen Lee Breckinridge Stonewall Jackson Davis Evans.

The submarine cable which is to connect France and the United Stattes will be laid in May next. The Great Eastern has been chartered for the purpose.—*Tribune.*

During the month of July, 62 passenger vessels arrived at New York, bringing 24,399 passengers.

MARYLAND.

The Work Accomplished by the Convention.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has adjourned, and have adopted a Constitution for that State which is to be submitted to the vote of the people on Wednesday, the 18th of September, and if ratified, to go into effect on Saturday, the 5th of October. The general elections will take place, as usual, on the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Tuesday in November.

Among the important features which have heretofore had no place in the organic law of that State are: The provision inserted in the legislative article "that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, except hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly;" the absence of any religious test, except belief in the existence of God, moral accountability to Him, and a condition of reward or punishment in this or the world to come; in the qualifications for witnesses, jurors, or the holding of office; and the prohibition against retrospective or expurgatorial oaths of any nature whatever.

In the declaration of rights the following important clause is inserted:

ART. 44. That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this State apply as well in time of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

It is further provided, that under no circumstance shall the Legislature pass any law suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

The Convention fully recognizing the destruction of slavery, has inserted in the declaration of rights the following article:

"Slavery shall not be re-established in this State but, having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States."

In accordance with this view it is provided that the Legislature "shall take such steps as may be deemed necessary to urge upon the United States such aid in compensation for emancipation in this State as was pledged by the joint resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, April 10, 1862, and shall pass such laws as may be necessary for the distribution of such aid as may be received from the United States for that purpose."

The only material changes in the Executive Department are the conferring of the veto power on the Governor, and the abolition of the office of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Legislative article restricts the regular sessions of the Legislature to 90 days, and the extra sessions to 30 days. The disability of ministers of the Gospel to become members of the General Assembly, which was left out in the constitution of 1864, is restored. The State is forever prohibited from lending its credit to works of internal improvement.

The basis of representation is reckoned on the whole population, instead of the whites only, as in the present Constitution.

The provisions in regard to the elective franchise do not differ materially from the article in the present Constitution, excepting the expurging of the test-oath, every white male citizen being entitled to vote who has the usual qualifications. The Legislature is to provide for registration, and the registry to be conclusive evidence of the right to vote, the present law to continue in force until another shall be enacted, except so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of the new. An oath of office is prescribed, in which is a pledge by the holder not to receive the profits, or part of the profits, of any other office during his first term.

The entire body of the present State office-holders, with the single exception of the Governor, who will serve until the end of the term for which he was elected, will be displaced on the adoption of the constitution, and the election and qualification of their successors as provided for therein.

The Lost Child---Full Particulars.

A correspondent of the Staunton *Spectator* writes;

"On Thursday, the 8th inst., a daughter of Joseph T. Mayo, living on the Blue Ridge mountains near Humpback rock, was sent by some of the family to drive off some cattle to prevent them from breaking in upon their corn-field, when she became bewildered and wandered off, and was not found until the evening of the 9th day, although the mountains were filled for days by persons from the counties of Augusta and Nelson. The sympathies of the people of both counties as far as heard were enlisted in her behalf, and young and old were out to find her. Occasionally a track could be found believed to be hers—then a spot where it was thought she had lain; but could not see her until Friday the 16th inst., when she was found. The preceding day and part of the night was very stormy, and on this day she says she laid under a rock, which kept her entirely dry, and a dog came and remained with her all day, and left after she fell asleep, but she did not leave until the day she was found. A few persons, some four or five, thought it a favorable time to look for her, the ground being quite wet, and believing if alive, and moving out, that some trace could be seen. One of the party came upon her track, and searched for her some time and finally gave it up—in the evening returned again, but finally gave up the search, and leaving, happened to look behind him and saw her creeping after him, scarcely able to walk, her clothes nearly torn off, her feet bleeding, and her legs terribly bruised and lacerated with the brush and rocks over which she had passed. Her mother had become perfectly frantic with grief, although she had not been allowed to have any control over her, nor was she permitted to either visit or speak to her since she was three months old, having on some frivolous pretext on the part of her husband and his family, been driven off and not permitted to see her children, it is said. Still the mother's love, if possible, was stronger than if she had always been with her, and on the mother's behalf the sympathies of the community were aroused as well as for the child. She is in her eleventh year, and her condition when found was truly pitiable—the stoutest heart would have been melted and his tears made to flow. She was nearly starved—nothing to eat for nine days except a few berries occasionally; and when found she had fragments of her apron and dress filled with berries, which she had saved for fear of not being able to procure any more; and it is not believed by those that found her that she would have servived forty-eight hours longer. She was almost a skeleton in appearance. She was taken home by the party that found her, and when she got in sight of her home, and she recognized it, though so feeble that she could not stand alone, and voice very weak, she, to the surprise of all, raised a yell so loud and piercing that it could have been heard at least a mile, and was immediately overcome with grief.

The Moral Influence of Different Kinds of Food.

At a *seance* of the French Academy of Science held on the 2d of April, was read a curious paper upon the moral influence of different kinds of food. The writer relates in detail a double set of experiments that he performed upon himself with the two capital articles—coffee and wine. He prepared himself for each series by a fast of 40 hours, during which he ate nothing but a few globules of gum, in order that the stomach be entirely empty at the moment of commencing. Then he ate nothing but coffee and bread, or wine and bread, for several days, and carefully noted his mental sensations. I quote his words:

If I swallowed a certain quantity of strong coffee slowly, I felt a singular change take place in my nature. I seemed almost instantaneously transformed into another man; all feeling extinguished itself in my breast, and at the same moment my intellect developed an unaccustomed activity; it seemed as if all my faculties had transformed themselves into intelligence. I ceased to be communicative and kindly; I became cold, cross and selfish, my whole character assumed exactly the reverse of what it had hitherto been. My intellect labored without the slightest fatigue, and almost in spite of myself; upon any given subject it penetrated profoundly, and drew almost infinite consequences.

If I wrote, my style was correct but bold. If I remained a long time in this condition my intellect ceased its activity of production, but, like my body, it remained constantly agitated. I could not sleep, or at least, could never completely lose my consciousness. In a word, I was entirely reduced to motion and intelligence. It is worthy to note that my pulse was both slow and feeble throughout the experiment. If now I drank some wine everything changed, calm returned, followed by generous sentiments. I felt myself become kindly and sympathetic. I ceased, by magic, to be cross and egotistical. If the experiment was made from the beginning with wine and bread, instead of coffee and bread, these phenomena were exaggerated and the mind was dulled to such a point as to be embarrassed by the slightest effort; the character became extraordinarily sensitive. I dreaded to offend any one by the slightest thing; whereas, under the influence of coffee, the feelings or opinions of the world were completely indifferent to me. In the meantime, this vinous sensibility is not necessarily benevolent. If the person happens to fall under the influence of a malevolent feeling, that is equally intensified. Finally, I became heavy, sleepy, inclined for repose; the intellect ceased to act; sensibility alone remained.

The author of the memoir observes, in conclusion that coffee and wine may be taken as the types of two great classes of food of which one acts on the intellect and nerves of motion, the other on the sensibility and nerves of sensation; that a majority of articles used as food occupy a middle place between two extremes.

Some Facts for the Negroes to Consider.

There are 12,000,000 of people in the South, whereof at least 8,000,000 are whites. There is ample room there for 50,000,000 more, and crowds are flocking in—all of them whites. Europe is sending us a full thousand per day, and the South proffers them cheap land, a genial clime, and employment for every sort of industrial capacity. Now that a good harvest has delivered the South from famine, and her reconstruction is in rapid progress, there is no region on earth that should attract so many immigrants. Twenty years hence she will have 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of people, whereof the blacks will probably number 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Unless all the laws which have hitherto governed the increase of population are subverted, the whites of the South must increase faster than the blacks by at least 4 to 1. Not that the blacks will fail to increase also; but they are nowise recruited by immigration, and cannot be. Africa sends forth no voluntary emigrants; the slave trade is on its last legs; and no negroes are coming to this country from any quarter. How, then, is it possible that the 4,000,000 of blacks in this country should overbear the 8,000,000 of whites in the South, with the millions on the point of flocking thither?"

Return of Emigrants from Brazil.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of a late date records the arrival in that city of a party of ladies and gentlemen who left Brazil last month, thoroughly disgusted with their new homes among the hybrid masses in that overrated country. The party is composed entirely of Alabamians, and numbers some twenty-five gentlemen with their wives and children. They are said to give affecting and pitiful accounts of the sufferings of many hundreds of deluded Southerners in that far-off region, and represent that there is no way of improving their fortunes, nor any kindly social intercourse with the natives; that they live about in huts, ignorant, and the American consul is in receipt of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their native land. The Advertiser adds:

"The advice of the gentlemen with whom we conversed is to dissipate the idea that Alabama is not still a great country—to cease dreaming over the unhappy past—say nothing that will assist to keep up political troubles, stay at home, but work, work, work, and Alabama will yet be, what she ought to be and can be, a great and glorious country."

There can be no better advice than this to all the people of the South. It would have saved large numbers of its citizens very severe and unnecessary additions to the troubles they already suffered from the war, if the Southern press had universally discountenanced from the first all those projects of emigration to Mexico and Brazil which have ended so disastrously to those engaged in them. It is true wisdom not to abandon hope in the republic, and if the worst that is apprehended here comes to pass, it can scarcely be more miserable than the condition to which many of the Southern emigrants to foreign regions have been redneed. But the industrial reconstruction to which the Advertiser urges the Alabamians is the surest road to political reconstruction, and with the exercise of patience, perseverance and forbearance we shall yet have a prosperous and happy country.

Progress of the Pacific Railway.

Dispatches from San Francisco give encouraging accounts of the progress and prospects of the Western end of the Great Pacific Railroad. It will be remembered that Congress granted to the two principal companies—the Union Pacific and Central Pacific—the right to build their respective lines from opposite ends until they meet and connect. The former having nearly crossed the level plains of Nebraska, is rapidly approaching the out lying hills of the Rocky Mountain range; while the latter appears is making equally gratifying headway. During this month it is expected the last and greatest of the tunnels on the western link will be opened and the crossing of the dreaded Sierra Nevada Mountains be regularly made by the locomotive into the great Salt Lake Basin.—This achievement of hewing and blasting a primeval granite barrier, although included within 150 miles, is equivalent to more than 600 miles of ordinary railroad, in cost and resistance overcome. Upwards of $20,000,000 have been expended in the enterprise, which includes, however, the equipment and materials for 150 miles additional. Eastward of the graded portion the line has been surveyed and located for 600 miles developing an easy and favorable route, and it is believed that fully half of the distrance between the Pacific coast and the Missouri river will be built by the Central Pacific company, as they are favored by having their hardest work done, and by the presence of large numbers of cheap and serviceable Chinese laborers. It is assuring to be informed, also, that the business of the road is very large, the earnings of July, being $175,000 while the operating expenses were less than $25,000.

The Company receives a large subsidy from the government, and in order to push on the work with even greater energy, are offering their First Mortgage Bonds for sale, through Fisk & Hatch, their Financial Agents in New York, and our leading Bankers, at rates very tempting to capitalists.

The Dream of Abraham Lincoln.

In the course of Judge Pierrepont's argument, in the Surratt case, he alluded to a dream of Mr. Lincoln, that on several occassions had occurred to him, before great national calamities. This dream he had the night before his assasination, and the next day, he mentioned the fact to Gen. Grant, among others, saying, that he feared some evil, and expressing a desire to hear from Sherman, who was then in North Carolina, and whose army, was the only one not in telegraphic communication with Washington. Judge Pierrepont did not relate the dream itself; but Mr. Lincoln related it before his death, and like everything connected in any way with that tragedy it cannot fail to have a considerable interest. He seemed to be at sea in a vessel, that was swept onward by an irresistible current toward a maelstrom, from which it seemed no power could save her. Faster and more rapidly the whirling waters bore the fated ship toward the vortex, until, looking down into the black abyss, amid the deafening roar of the waters, and with the sensation of sinking down, down, down an unfathomable depth the terrified dreamer awoke. The same terrific dream, Mr. Lincoln had four times, first before the first battle of Bull Run, again before the disasterous defeat at the same place, again before the battle of Murfreesboro, and finally, as above mentioned, on the night before his assasination.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

A Garden Overrun with Weeds.

"Father, I don't like to go to school. I wish you would let me stay at home this morning. Charles French's father does not oblige him to go to school."

"Give me your hand, Harry. Come with me. I wish to show you something in the garden. See how finely those peas are growing! How clean and healthy the vines look! Do you think we shall have an abundant crop?"

"O yes, father. There is not a weed about their roots; and those little poles or bushes, stuck in the ground, hold them up, so that they have a fine chance to grow."

"Now go with me across the road to look at Mr. French's pea vines, through a large opening in his fence. Well, my son, what do you think of Mr. French's pea-vines?"

"O, father! I never saw such poor looking peas in my life! There are no sticks for them to run upon, and the weeds are nearly as high as the peas themselves.—There will not be a half crop on them."

"Why are they so much worse than ours, Harry?"

"Because they have been left to grow as they please. I suppose Mr. French just planted them and never took any care of them afterward. He has neither taken out the weeds nor trained them to grow right."

"Yes, that is the truth my son. A garden will soon be overrun with weeds, and briers, if it is not tilled with the greatest care. Children's minds are like garden beds, and they must be more carefully tended than the choicest plants. If you, my son, were never to go to school, nor to have good seeds of knowledge planted in your mind, when you become a man it would resemble this weedy bed in Mr. French's land, rather than the beautiful one in our garden! Would you think me right to neglect my garden as Mr. French has neglected his?"

"O no, father. Your garden is a fine garden, but Mr. French's garden is all over run with weeds and briers. It will not yield half as much as yours."

"Do you think, my son, it would be right for me to neglect my child as Mr. French neglects his, and allow him to run wild, and his mind to become overgrown with weeds?"

"I send you to school in order that the garden of your mind may have good seeds sown in it, and these seeds may spring up and grow and yield a good crop. Now which would you prefer, to stay at home from school and let the garden of your mind be overrun with weeds or to go to school and have this garden cultivated?"

"I would rather go to school. I will never again ask to stay at home from school. But, father; is Charles French's mind overrun with weeds?"

"I am afraid that it is. If not, it surely will be if his father does not send him to school. For a little boy not to be sent to school, is a great misfortune, and I hope you will think the privilege of going to school a very great one indeed."

How to become a Millionaire.

Jno. McDonough, the Millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he had prescribed as the rule for his guidance through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

Rules for the Guidance of my Life, 1804.—Remember that labor is one of the conditions of our existence. Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account. Do unto all men as you would be done by. Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Never bid another do what you can do yourself. Never covet what is not your own. Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice. Never give out that which does not first come in. Never spend but to produce. Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life. Study in your course of life to do the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity. Labor, then, to the last moment of your existence. Pursue strictly the above rules, and the Divine blessing and the riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content; but, first of all remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is that without temperance there is no health; without virtue no order; without religion no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live wisely, soberly and righteously.

Jno. McDonough.

New Orleans, March 2, 1804.

The Sun's Distance from the Earth.

At the meeting, the other day, of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science," Professor Simon Newcombe, of the Washington Observatory, gave an account of a new determination of the distance of the sun, the calculations of which had been made in that establishment. The distance is 92,340,000 miles.

This result can hardly be in error by more than 200,000 miles.

The velocity of light is thus reduced to 185,000 miles per second.

Dr. Gould and Professor Caswell, expressed their gratification that this great problem had been solved in America.

A man in Cairo, Ill., while overheated last week held a piece of ice in his hand until he was chilled, in consequence of which he died.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

AGENTS.

J. B. HUNTER & Co., Portsmouth, Va., are our agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions, in that city.

☞ The lengthy interesting articles this week, have again crowded out much matter prepared for this issue.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention, which convened in Raleigh last week, was in session two days. Seventy of the eighty-nine counties in the State were represented.—Letters were received from members of the party in other counties who were unavoidably absent. All sections of the State were represented.

As to questions involving principles, we learn the Convention was a unit. On some questions of expediency, there was, as in all deliberative bodies, a difference of opinion, which gave rise to considerable discussion. The difference of opinion was as to the policy of adopting certain resolutions taking ground against confiscation and in favor of amnesty, which resolutions were finally rejected, as a matter exclusively for Congress to manage, the Convention not wishing to advise, much less dictate to, the law making branch of the government.

We gather the above from the Wilmington Daily *Post*.

The Standard says:

"The late Republican Convention contained about three hundred delegates from seventy Counties. It was the largest delegate Convention ever held in the State.

Letters were received from Hon. A. H. Jones, Gen. R. M. Henry, Judge Brooks, Tod R. Caldwell, Lewis Thompson, Majors Schenck and Rhoades, Dr. Grissom, D. M. Carter, Jonathan Trull, Richard Short, E. T. Blair, John A. Reid, Henry Eppes, W. Cawthorn, John Hyman, and others, expressing regret that they could not attend. Mr. Settle would have been present but for the fact that his presence was indispensable as Solicitor at Granville Superior Court."

The Platform and Resolutions adopted will be found elsewhere.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

It will be seen from this document, which we lay before our readers to-day, that only five classes of rebels are excepted from its operations, as follows:

First—All above the rank of brigadier in the army and captain in the navy of the rebel States.

Second—All persons against whom proceedings have already been commenced, under which will be included such as were guilty of acts of piracy and cruelty to Union prisoners.

Third—Persons who filled the positions of President and Vice President of the rebel States, or Governors of States.

Fourth—All persons concerned in the assassination conspiracy.

Fifth—All diplomatic agents of the rebel government.

All other classes are pardoned under the new Amnesty proclamation. It will extend the benefits of amnesty to ten classes excluded under the proclamation of 1865.

This proclamation may give rise to a conflict of authority. A section of an act of Congress passed in July, 1862, known as the Confiscation act, is the authority upon which rests the previous Amnesty proclamation of President Johnson. On the 4th of January, 1867, Congress repealed this section by special act. The New York *Times* calls attention to this, and says that if the President issues a new proclamation in the face of this action, it will be accepted as another indication of his determination to overrule Congress.

☞ In the George Spach will case, before our County Court, last week, the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Haight, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by some 10,000 majority. Two or three Democrats have been elected to Congress, and the Legislature is also largely Democratic. There were two Republican candidates for Governor running against one Democrat.

ELECTIONS.—In Maine, Chamberlain is elected Governor by about 14,000 votes.—The Democrats have made gains throughout the State, but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature.

Vermont has gone Republican by 18,000.

CHEERING NEWS.—We learn from the *Register*, that Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, is in favor of reconstruction at the earliest moment, under the acts of Congress.

Mr. Moore has written a letter to Mr. Goodloe, to that effect, which we will lay before our readers next week.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., to the Cincinnatti Commercial, says that private advices from the Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, represent him as favoring almost any plan of reconstruction which shall unite the country.

See Gen. Barringer's letter.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Raleigh on Wednesday the 4th inst., and was called to order by W. W. Holden, Chairman of State Executive Committee.

The following permanent officers were chosen:

President—Gen. Joseph C. Abbott.

Vice Presidents—Gen. Alfred Dockery, Hon. R. P. Dick, James H. Harris, R. M. Tucker, C. R. Thomas, Rev. J. B. Williams, W. R. Myers, Rev. G. W. Brodie.

Secretaries—Dr. H. J. Menninger, J. R. O-Hara, G. L. Malison, John Frey.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Powell, from the committee on permanent organization, presented his report, which, after some debate, was received and adopted.

The substance of the report was as follows:

The organization of the Republican party shall be:

An executive committee to consist of twenty one. Three from each Congressional district, to be appointed by the President of this Convention. Said committee shall be the general supervisor of the Republican party of the State. Shall have the authority to fix the time for the annual meeting of the State Convention, and to call State Conventions at such other times as the good of the party may require.

The three members of said committee, residents of each Congressional district, shall constitute an executive committee of said district, who shall have the general supervision of the party in their respective districts, and shall call district conventions whenever the good of the party shall require.

The State executive committee shall appoint county executive committees of five or more in each county in the State, where such county committee subordinate the State committee does not now exist, which county executive committee shall serve for one year, or until it shall be superceded by a new one elected by a County Convention. Shall have the general supervision of the party in their respective counties. Shall appoint committees and call county conventions whenever the general good of the party shall require.

CONVENTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

No Republican shall become a candidate for any office until he shall have been regularly nominated by the proper authority, and all Republicans are requested to support nominations when so made; any Republican desiring an office may become a candidate for the nomination, but not for the office itself until he shall be regularly nominated.

Candidates for office shall be placed in nomination as follows:

For city, town and precinct office, by city, town and precinct conventions. Delegates to a constitutional convention, members of the House of Commons and county officers, by a county convention. Members of the State Senate, by a Convention of the county or counties entitled to a Senator. Members of Congress by a Convention of the Congressional district, and for Governor and other State officers, by a general State Convention.

Each county shall be entitled to the same number of votes at the State and district Conventions as it is entitled to members in the House of Commons, and all conventions of republican party shall be open and public. Mr. Pool, from the committee on resolutions, presented the following platform.

PLATFORM.

The delegates representing the loyal people of North Carolina, assembled in Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th day of September, 1867, for the purpose of perfecting and strengthening the organization of the Republican party in the State, and in order to aid in the great work of preserving and perpetuating this Union.

Resolved, That the Republican party in North Carolina reaffirms the principles enunciated in the Convention of true Republicans which assembled in this city on the 27th day of last March, and does fully adopt, accept and sustain the principles and measures of the Republican party of the United States.

The platform was then, on motion, adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the confiscation of private property for political offences, is repugnant to Republican liberty and ought not to be resorted to, except as an inexorable necessity to save the life of the nation, after all other means have been tried; and the Republican party in North Carolina does not consider that the present condition of public affairs justifies the confiscation of personal property, and hopes that no such necessity will arise.

Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the principles of universal liberty and civil and political equality, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one ought to be allowed to vote in all popular elections, and be freely admitted to the ballot-box, unrestrained by compulsion, threats or violence, and such other of the requirements of the proposed constitutional amendment, so far as it relates to the question of suffrage.

Resolved, That the Republican party in North Carolina faithfully and energetically sustains the policy of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and will spare no effort to secure, under it, the restoration of the State to the Union. It is nevertheless constrained to call the attention of Congress to the continuance of the disfranchisement and disability now imposed upon thousands of true and loyal citizens, while as many thousands of the devotees of treason and of continued schemes against the peace and integrity of the republic are invested with the full powers and franchises of citizenship, which they are using, too effectually, to frustrate the efforts of those who are laboring, thus trammelled, to perpetuate the Union, to place the national peace and safety on a sure foundation and render eternal the great and correct principles of Union, liberty and equality.

Resolved, That the president of the convention, immediately after its adjournment, by and with the advice and coincidence of the republican executive committee of the State, appoint a committee of loyal and well informad citizens, to consist of no less than one from each congressional district, to urge upon Congress to restrain, within just and safe limits, the disability complained of in the above resolution, in time, if possible to untrammel the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be judiciously done, and that authority is hereby given to said committee to speak for the republican party in North Carolina as the limits and conditions within which the removal of such disability can be safely and justly applied in this State.

Dr. Menninger moved to strike out the words "restoring to the Union" from the platform which was agreed to.

The resolutions were then read separately and a lively and exciting debate was the sequence.

A motion to lay on the table the first resolution, protesting against the confiscation of private property for participation in the rebellion, was lost by a vote of 53 nays 47 ayes.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the resolution a spirited and animated discussion ensued.

Col. Heaton then offered the following as a substitute for the first resolution:

Resolved, That the republican party of North Carolina on the subject of confiscation and all other matters pertaining to reconstruction will faithfully adhere and abide by the reconstruction plan and measures of Congress.

Which was adopted by a large majority, after which the convention adjourned.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First District—S. W. Watts, Byron Laflin, T. A. Sykes.

Second District—H. J. Menninger, E. A. Paul, J. E. O'Hara.

Third District—B. Howell, J. W. Hood, John Martin.

Fourth District—W. W. Holden, D. R. Goodloe, J. H. Harris.

Fifth District—Thos. Settle, W. F. Henderson, J. W. Woodward.

Sixth District—W. R. Myers, C. J. Cowles, W. J. Williams.

Seventh District—A. H. Jones, C. L. Harris, Vincent Michael.

Gov. Holden was announced as President of this Committee.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged, on the part of the government, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D., 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue a proclamation offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except such as in these proclamations were specified and reserved; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, did, on the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which should be registered for permanent preservation; and,

Whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, fourteen extensive classes, therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and,

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or, if permitted to do so, will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States, which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, Large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

Whereas, A retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications pains, penalties, confiscation, and disfranchisements, now as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and

Whereas, For these reasons, it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation, as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon, described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion with restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless, that every such person, who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered, for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves; so help me God.

(Signed) ——."

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

1. The chief or pretended Chief Executive, the President, Vice President and all Heads of Departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in Foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank above the grade of Brigadier General, or naval rank of Captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

2 All persons who, in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war or persons who in any capacity were employed or engaged in the military service of the United States.

3. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail either before or after conviction; and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

SEAL. Done at the city of Washington the 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President: President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.—E. A. Vogler—Guano, Salt and Molasses, Clover Seed for sale.

Wanted—Dried Apples and Peach Leather.

Sheriff's Notice to Magistrates.

Kemp P. Battle—Notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina.

Spear's Patent Fruit Preserving Solution at Zevely's Drug Store, Post-office Building.

Anti Malarial Bitters.—Zevely's Drug Store.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION.—The Board will sit again at Winston, on the 25th and 26th inst., when another opportunity will be offered to register.

MONEY ORDER POSTOFFICES.—Arrangements are now perfected for the efficient extension of this important system, which insures the transmission of money by mail without loss. On Monday, the 9th day of September were added 392 offices making the whole number 1,224. Four new offices were added to Maryland, fourteen to Virginia, eight to West Virginia, and nine to North Carolina. The new offices in North Carolina are as follows:

Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Elizabeth City Fayetteville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury and Tarboro.

Orders not exceeding $20, ten cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents; no single order issued for more than $50. Parties desiring to remit larger sums, must obtain additional money orders.

It will be seen from the above, that a money-order office has been established in this place. It is now in full operation.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The citizens of Salisbury were shocked on last night at hearing that Mr. John Rich, residing about four miles from that place, was shot and mortally wounded on yesterday evening, by Moses A. Bencini of that place, upon learning that Rich had seduced his sister. Mr. Bencini promptly surrendered himself to the proper authorities and is now in custody.—*North State 6th instant.*

IMPORTANT.—At a convocation of a number of Judges recently held in Raleigh, it was decided by them that where defendants in actions of ex-contracts returnable to Spring Term, 1867, failed to comply with the provision of the Convention Stay Law by paying one-tenth of the debt and costs of suit, the provision of the Stay law would no longer apply, as defendants had neglected to avail themselves of its provisions, and such suits in court will now stand as they would have done prior to the war, and judgments will be rendered at Fall Term, 1867, for the entire debt, subject to the provision of General Order No. 10, which stops execution until the 11th of April, 1868. The Judges concurring in this decision and who will be governed by it on the Fall Circuit are Warren, Fowle, Barnes, Buxton and Shipp, Chief Justice Pearson approved of the decision.

Jacob Blackwelder, who was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife at Spring Term, 1866, of Rowan Superior Court, his Honor Judge Mitchel presiding, and who on obtaining a new trial, removed his case to Davie county, has after a long and tedious trial, been acquited on the plea of insanity and sent to the Insane Assylum in Raleigh.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9, M.—Gov. Helm died yesterday at his residence, near Elizabeth. His funeral will take place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.—NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9—Deaths for the week ending yesterday 249. For the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, 41. 24 hours ending this morning 51.

FOR THE PRESS.

The Honey Bee.

If we examine a hive in the months of May, June, or the busy season of the year, when the population has attained its fullest development, we shall find therein three distinct kinds of bees,—a queen, a large number of drones, and many thousand workers. Later in the season, usually after the first of September, the population will be found to consist of a queen and workers exclusively, as drones are not tolerated in healthy colonies. It were superfluous to describe the worker bees minutely, as all who take any interest in the subject, have doubtless frequently observed them in the vicinity of the hive, or when gathering honey or pollen from the flowers of the field. They are not inappropriately called workers, though the queen is by no means an idle or inactive inmate of the hive, and lays all the eggs from which the young bees spring. The workers perform all the other labors of the colony. They cleanse the interior of the dwelling by removing thence all impurities; they close with propolis the cracks or crevices which might harbor worms or moths, or allow the escape of heat from within; they build the combs, nurse the brood, guard the hive, and provide all the honey, pollen, propolis and water needed in the economy, or essential to the prosperity of the colony.—Though each individual worker is or can become qualified to perform, in an emergency, all these several labors, yet ordinarily there is a subdivision of employment among them. Their duties may properly be classified under two heads, the internal or domestic,—such as the production of wax, the building of comb, the nursing of brood, the capping of cells, and the garnering up of honey and pollen; and the external or foreign,—such as the gathering of the substances and materials requisite for the support and welfare of the associated body.

Those bees which attend to the domestic duties, rarely leave the hive, except for exercise; whilst the others are almost constantly on the wing, from morning until evening, gathering stores when such are to be found, and the weather permits them to go in quest of the coveted spoils. They scarcely take time to deposit their appropriated sweets in the destined receptacle, but hastily transferring them to the charge of their housekeeping sisters, they speed forth anew to forage the inviting fields and sip the nectar of each expanded flower. Their actions are not the result of reflection and choice, but of those innate impulses with which the Creator has endowed them. What they do, they do unbidden, impelled thereto by an inborn industry, actuated by different predilections, and assuming different tendencies, at different stages of life; yet co-working, from first to last, for the common good. The younger, more delicate and more sensitive of atmospheric changes, attend by preference, to the domestic employments; and, as they advance in age, they pass gradually over into the rank of the elders, recruiting their diminished host, by supplying the place of the multitudes which daily perish. At first they come forth only during the warmer hours of the day. Subsequently they join the foraging parties, new propensities begin to be developed, their earlier habits are transformed, and instead of mainly creeping and crawling, they now mount and fly. Though it would seem that to the aged bees, whose wings have become mutilated and whose bodies are toil worn, the domestic duties might now properly be assigned, such is not the fact, but precisely the reverse. They are the most indefatigable purveyors, the most sedulous laborers abroad, perishing ultimately, for the most part, from sheer inability to fly, owing to the lacerated condition of their wings. A knowledge of this difference in the department of the workers, at different periods of life, is of much practical importance, because it can be advantageously availed of in many operations in bee culture. When, for example, a portion of the workers are to be transferred from a strong stock to an artificial colony, it would be highly injurious to the parent stock if the removed portion were composed mainly or altogether of old bees, which for the time constitute its most active and reliable gathering force. These, which would at all events not long survive, had better remain, and be allowed to labor on their old foraging ground, in their accustomed range or beat.

Comb building will, for a time, be the main business of the new colony; and for this department of labor the old bees are comparatively valueless. The younger bees will answer better, and these besides, having for the most part never left the parent hive, will all the more readily adhere to their new home wherever that may be placed. They will turn their attention to honey gathering much sooner than they would have done if they had not been removed. Hence the bees needed for such transfer should be taken at a time when the workers are flying briskly and large numbers are engaged in foraging.

In the months of June, July and August, more workers are used up by incessant toil in their ordinary tedious labors, thus exhausting their physical strength, than in the seven months succeeding. In autumn and winter they remain, for the most part, inactive, enjoying uninterrupted repose, after a protracted season of wearying toil.

The question, how long may a worker live, does not admit of a precise and definite answer. Under favorable circumstances, they may live one year; but ordinarily the average life is about six months. Those reared in autumn usually live about nine months; whereas those bred in the spring rarely live more than three months.

J. W. H.

THE GREAT CRISIS.

PREPARED FOR THE "PRESS."

THIRDLY, *the great tribulation and Anti-christian persecution for three and a half years* will be the second half of the seven years of the Jewish covenant-week, for it commences, according to Daniel's prophecy, IN THE MIDST OF THE WEEK, when the Antichristian "prince that shall come," (Dan. ix. 26, 27) will "cause the sacrifices and oblation to cease; and for the overspreading of abominations, he shall make it desolate, even until the consummation."

This desolating abomination, or idol, as the original Hebrew implies, is more fully shown in Revelation (Rev. xiii. 14, 15, xiv. 9, xix. 20, etc.) to be the image of the Antichristian prince, which is to be set up in the rebuilt Jewish temple when their restored daily sacrifice is forcibly stopped by him in the midst of the seven years; and it is thus referred to by our Lord in the twenty-fourth of Matthew and the thirteenth of Mark.

"When ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, stand in the holy place (whoso readeth, let him understand), *then* let them which be in Judea flee into the mountains . . . for then shall be GREAT TRIBULATION, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be; and except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved, but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened. . . . Immediately after the tribulation of those days . . . they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory."—Matt. xxiv. 15—30.

Evidently this unparalleled tribulation, which is described as being immediately followed by the personal second coming of the Son of man, is the same as the unexampled time of trouble, which is foretold in the last chapter of Daniel to accompany the resurrection at the time of the end, and to endure for three and a half *times* or years: it reads thus:—

"And at that time (the time of the end previously mentioned) shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be A TIME OF TROUBLE such as never was since there was a nation even to that same time: and at that time thy people shall be delivered, every one that shall be found written in the book. And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt. . . . It (namely, the time of trouble) shall be for a time, times, and an half (that is, three and a half times or years)."—Dan. xii. 1, 2, 7.

In Dan. iv. 32, *seven times* were literally fulfilled as *seven years*, therefore, of course, three and a half *times* will be literally fulfilled as three and a half *years*, which are the same as the forty-two months and 1260 days (Rev. xi. 2, 3, xii. 6, 14, xiii. 5). These 1260 days have also had another fulfilment figuratively, as 1260 years of the temporal power of Popery and Mohammedanism.

This time of trouble and tribulation which is to occupy the final three and a half years is also predicted to be the period of the last Antichrist's persecution in the following passages:—

"And he (Antichrist) shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws, and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time."—Dan. vii. 25.

"And the holy city (Jerusalem) shall they tread under foot forty and two months."—Rev. xi. 2.

"And there was given unto him (Antichrist) a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to make war with the saints, and to overcome them: and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations."—Rev. xiii. 5, 7, see also xii. 6, 14.

This approaching tribulation and persecution will prevail as much in Great Britain as in France, Spain, Italy, etc., because it is one of the ten kingdoms of the Roman Empire signified by the ten horns of the wild beast and ten toes of the prophetic image. There will be formed exactly five kingdoms in the western Roman empire—namely, Britain, separated from Ireland; France; Spain, with Portugal annexed; Italy, with Southern Austria; and Algeria: and five kingdoms in the eastern Roman empire—namely, Greece; Egypt; Syria; Northern Turkey; and Tripoli with Tunis: and ten kings elected by universal suffrage over these kingdoms for the term of three and a half years, will be united in a congress under Napoleon as their federal head during the final three and a half years, (Dan. ii. 32—42, vii. 24, 26; Rev. xvii. 12, 13, 17.) and will decree the abolition of Christianity, the same as in France in 1793, and will establish the worship of the Imperial Antichrist as the only religion.—Millions of true Christians will everywhere be beheaded for refusing to worship the Emperor or his image which will be set up throughout those ten kingdoms, or to receive his mark on their foreheads or hands.—Rev. xiii. 7–18; xiv. 9; xv. 2; xvi. 2; xx. 4.

More than forty writers have shown that Napoleon III. is most likely to become the last great Imperial Antichrist. The following prophetic reasons are adduced in support of this view:—

He is the representative of the Napoleon dynasty—the seventh—revived, or eighth head of the Roman empire, which was wounded to death at Waterloo, in 1815, but is now being healed and regaining power over Europe (Rev. xiii. 3); thus the beast or Roman empire that *was* under Napoleon I., and *was not* under Napoleon II., *yet is* under Napoleon III. (Rev. xvii. 8). He also has 666 contained in his name in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (Rev. xiii. 18), and *Napoleon* in Greek is *Apollyon* or Apoleon (Rev. ix. 11). He likewise is a king of impenetrable countenance, understanding dark sentences, and designing to destroy many by peace (Dan. viii. 25), and was formerly a *vile person* (Dan. xi. 21).—He furthermore is a mighty man of war (Rev. xiii. 4), and is gaining power over all nations (Rev. xiii. 7), and over the ten born kingdoms of England, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, etc. (Rev. xvii. 13), and is the wild beast, carrying the scarlet woman on his shoulders, by his moral and material support of the Roman Pontiff in Rome (Rev. xvii. 3). If then Louis Napoleon (who is now fifty-eight years old) is to be the Imperial Head of the ten kingdoms, who is foretold to perish at Messiah's advent at Armageddon (2 Thess. ii. 8; Rev. xvi. 16, xix. 19), that advent cannot be far distant.

Lindsay Barnes, of Davidson county, committed suicide, by cutting his throat on Thursday last. No cause assigned. He was a very respectable young man and leaves a wife and one child.

[From the Charlotte News.]

LETTER FROM GEN. R. BARRINGER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 29, 1867.

Mrs. Jones & Johnson, Editors Daily News:

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of to-day you allude to the Republican meeting on the 27th inst. and twit me with having avowed myself "a straight-out Radical." This is a mistake. I condemn many things done, and now being done, by Radicals. But the bug-a-boo of that name has no terror for me. I accept the term as a proper cognomen, and proceed to vindicate myself from the apparently false position in which you seek, good-humoredly, to place me, by referring to my past services to the Confederacy. You will find that I am no sudden convert to what is called Radicalism. For two years have I breasted the odium of negro suffrage, as a logical result of the war; and had my views been heeded, the South would now be better off.

From April until August 1865, I was North, a prisoner of war. During my stay in that latitude I made it a special object to study the tone and temper of the Northern people, particularly the character of Yankee society, and the workings of Yankee Institutions. I came to the following conclusions:

I. That the masses of all those classes in that section, were disposed to treat the South kindly, and even liberally, if our people—especially the leaders—only came up fairly and squarely to the great results of the war. This was proved in part by the prompt disbanding of their immense armies; the general acquiesence in Mr. Johnson's generous policy of restoration; the tide of immigration, enterprise, capital, and skill looking in this direction; the release of all prisoners of war; the indifference, at that time, to the test oath, then scarcely known or talked of; and the utter abscence, after the furor attending Mr. Lincoln's assassination had subsided, of any real demand for blood, banishment, exile, confiscation or other severe penalties towards our fallen people. In April, 1865, when the storm was at its height, Wendell Phillips was the first to raise his mighty voice against the horrible thought of converting the country into a "continent of gibbets." And William Loyd Garrison actually protested against forcing negro suffrage upon us, trusting to our own sense of justice to concede the measure in our own time and way.

II. But, that negro suffrage was destintined to come in some form, no sane man could doubt. At that time several Democratic papers conceded this fact. It was treated as a measure of simple justice to the negro for his exemplary conduct during and since the war, his obedience to law, and his manhood on the field of battle. And after all, it was only going back to the broad principles of 1776, when colored people were not simply recognized as citizens by the Colonial Congress (act of 1778;) but when they both fought and voted side by side with white men, and continued to vote in North-Carolina until 1835. The fathers manifestly looked forward to speedy emancipation, and the gradual improvement of this unfortunate race. I boldly assert that these were the prevailing sentiments during the summer of 1865. President Johnson himself entertained them, as is fully proved by his dispatch to Gov. Sharkey in August of that year, proposing to the Mississippi Convention qualified negro suffrage, and also by his conversation with Major Stearns, in October, 1865.

III. That the Republican party was the power with which the South had to deal. This great party embraced the live men of the North. It was the principles and policy of that organization, in some form or other, that had built up that section and made an empire in a day. They had managed to combine with consummate ability, the liberal theories of Jefferson, with the solid strength and plastic vigor of Hamilton. It was the vitalizing influence of this party that had brought the war to a successful close, and thus saved their people, preserved the Union, maintained the government, and shed lustre and renown on the Northern name. It would be monstrous for these same people suddenly to turn their backs on the men and measures of this triumphant party, and commit the honor of their cause, the fate of their colored allies, the safety of Southern Unionists, the hopes of the rejoicing millions of Europe, and their three thousand millions of national debt—all to the keeping of their recognized foes, copperheads and Confederates!

IV. The very existence of the South required her to acquiesce in, if she could not sanction, the policy of this victorious party as the best representative of the conquering power. But for myself, I came to the conclusion, after full reflection, that the highest interests of the South would be promoted by her people embracing, as far as they could conscientiously do so, the progressive ideas of that party. It were far better that these ideas should travel South of their own accord, take root and grow gradually, than to have them forced upon us at the point of the bayonet, and society disorganized by the rude shock and rapid upheaving of violent revolution. I had strong faith in the moral and intellectual powers of the Southern people, and did not dread the gradual introduction of "Yankee notions," while I then thought and think now, a gentle mixture of their energy and enterprise with our sluggish habits would decidedly improve us.

The South had made a heroic fight, and no native population of culture and courage was ever absorbed, exiled or exterminated by an immigrating or conquering race, except when blind and reckless resistance provoked continued repression. On the contrary, the social, emotional and religious influences of such a people must always overcome, in the end, the immigrating or conquering race. I never doubted but that ultimately the Yankee would swarm upon us, and that, sooner or later we would have to prepare for their reception. If we gave them a cordial welcome, the best would be glad to come and settle amongst us. If it be the work of force and power, only adventurers would try their chances with us.

In these reflections I calmly laid aside the passions, the prejudices, and, as far as possible, the sad memories of the terrible struggle, through which we had passed, and sought to realize the sublime sentiment of international law: *War is a public contest and [illegible] private revenge.* Nor did I trouble myself about the political problem as to whether we were in, or out of the Union, or as to which side had first broken the compact. I knew that we were a conquered people, and that no written constitution ever stood the test of civil war. I favored the theory: "constitutions are not made: they grow." And I trusted that after the revolution had run its course a reaction would come, and all sections would then unite, in the calm of reason and the light of experience, in building anew the temple of liberty.

With these convictions I returned South in August, 1865. No politician, I had resolved not to take an active part in public affairs. But I thought I would, in a quiet way, unfold to our people the results of the war, as gathered from a Northern stand-point. I found the mass of our people, especially the politicians, utterly blind to the momentous changes before them. I undertook to urge the prompt and voluntary concession of qualified negro suffrage full legal rights to that race, the education of their children, the introduction of Northern immigrants, the study of the arts and sciences, attention to diversified labor, a modification of our courts and laws to suit the altered condition of the people, the erection of a penitentiary, the gradual subdivision of our large landed estates, the adoption of the legal tender currency, pledges to maintain the national debt, and similar ideas. But the politicians clung to their old habits of pandering to sectional pride and caste. Soon the whole South passed under the control of a set of half-way men, who had never caught the spirit of the revolution, and who had neither the courage to fight, nor the patriotism to yield. The public mind was lashed into a tempest of rage and fury. Instead of arguments, the elegant epithets of "dirt-eater," "negro worshipper," "negro socialist," &c., were the weapons used. This political warfare finally produced its legitimate effect North. A reaction took place. The Radicals and Republicans lost all faith in the controlling minds South. This drove them into a policy of repression, and after waiting two years for the war-like Solomon's to retrace their steps, the blow came. At one fell swoop we got universal suffrage, a large disfranchisement of the whites, unlimited military rule, the destruction of civil law and government, and threatened confiscation. After all this, in the face of all history, and in defiance of the severest and saddest experience ever written in human blood, good men amongst us still cry resistance! resistance!! Fossil statesmen gravely propose to stop the wheel of revolution, by a bill in equity!—And sorrowing philosophers utter their doleful "notes" on the wonderful virtues of "masterly inactivity!" Meantime the young, the ignorant and the rash, cling to hopes never to be realized. They catch at every straw that floats upon the troubled waters of the political ocean. The treacherous utterances of the copperhead press, has ever fed and fattened on the follies of the South, and which has ever led us to death and destruction, are again gathered up. People forget 1861; when at the first shock of arms, the "mudsills" were to rise; 1862, when McClellan, in his rage and despair, was to seize the Government; 1863, when the Northwest was to resist; 1864, when the peace democracy was to triumph; 1865, when Mr. Johnson would certainly crush Radicalism; and finally, in 1866 the Philadelphia Convention was to sweep the country. Behold the result of all these prophesies! And yet, when a Southern man dares to rise above the passions of the hour, and tell the people the unvarnished truth, he is denounced as a trator to his race and section.

I would not willingly enter the political arena, but I think I know something of the spirit and temper of the North, and if reconstruction is defeated, or if the policy of resistance is long maintained, our troubles and difficulties must increase. It is idle for the South longer to isolate herself from the outside world, or seek to repress the aspirations of the age. Governments, everywhere, are soon to rest on the broad basis of universal suffrage. Thus far, the experiment has met with full success, wherever tried; and the vital forces of a people are found to be in proportion to their freedom of thought and of action. I have never doubted but that the colored vote of the South would prove highly conservative. Ultimately this vote will unite with that of the Southern whites in the protection of common principles and interest. But this will not take place, so long as the Southern whites continue to cherish hostility to the rights and privileges of the colored man, as a free citizen, and denounce him as unworthy of suffrage. Nor does it do any good to indulge in an everlasting cry against Yankee emissaries, Union Leagues and Radical speakers. Let the mass of the white voters agree to unite with the colored citizens on terms of political equality—give the latter proper assurance to maintain their rights and privileges, and cease declaiming against the Government and people that made them free, and the day of Yankee emissaries, Union Leugues and Radical orators is gone. This may be hard to do, and to all Confederates, who are not thoroughly whipped, the humiliation will be very great. For myself I have long since resolved to "accept the inevitable," and while I mourn the trials and troubles so heavily pressing us. I can heartily rejoice they are no worse. Fierce and savage as the conflict was, while it lasted, (such are all civil wars) thus far we have had no executions for treason, no edicts of banishment, no confiscations. When before did a great war and revolution thus terminate? For one I have not despaired of the country, and have not lost all faith in free institutions. I hope ere long to see our people restored to all their rights and privileges—all fear of confiscation removed, and with the incoming tide of immigration and enterprise, a new era dawn upon our desolate land.

Respectfully,
RUFUS BARRINGER.

MARRIED:

In Kernersville, on the 3d inst., by Rev. J. W. Wheeler, Mr. W. D. STOCKTON to Miss P. L. KERNER, all of Forsyth county.

In Thomasville, on the 5th inst., by Rev. N. F. Reid, GIDEON L. MILLER, of Winston, to Miss PENELOPE A. WARNER, of Thomasville.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., SEPT. 13, 1867.

We make no material change in our Report this week. Trade in fruit is lively and prices about the same. Peeled Peaches are declining—other kinds about the same. Grain coming in and prices the same.

Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb, rather scarce.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 25 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 16 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN brings 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Cheese, none now in market.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 @ $6 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 3 cents,—extra bright and fine sliced, 4 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 12½ cts. only very extra command 15.
" *Peaches*, unpeeled halves, 6 c
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 15 @ 16 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarified 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75—extra fine white will command $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs, Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

DANVILLE, Sept 11.—Bacon 18 a 22. Wheat $2 10 a $2 25. Corn $1 25. Flour $14 a $16.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Wheat $1 50 a $2 40. Tobacco, lugs, common to fair, $3 50 to $7 50. Corn $1 00. Bacon 16 a 17. Flour $10 a $14.

NORFOLK, VA.—Flour $9 a $15. Corn $1 05 a $1 10. Bacon 16.

SPEAR'S PATENT

FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 *pounds of Fruit, or* 48 *gallons of Wine or Cider.*

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

☞ For sale by A. T. ZEVELY ☜
at the Drug Store, P. O. Building,
Salem, N. C., 1867. 4.tf.

NOTICE

IS given to the Magistrates of Forsyth County, that by an order of Court, they are summoned to appear at the Court House in Winston, on Saturday the 21st of this month, by 10 o'clock, A. M., to transact important County business.

A majority must be present.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.
Sept. 13, 1867. 4.2t

To the Sheriffs & Tax Collectors OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IN consequence of information just received I deem it my duty to inform you that you are bound by law, to pay the STATE TAXES now due, into the Public Treasury, prior to the 1st day of October next. Unless payment shall be made, I am imperatively bound "at the first court which shall occur after the default, to move for judgment against delinqents, for the full amount of taxes due, deducting nothing for commissions of insolvents, but adding one thousand dollars for taxes supposed not to appear, in the lists transmitted by the Clerk."

The next Superior Court of Wake will begin on the 30th of September. With every disposition to grant indulgenee to the Sheriffs and the people, I think it best to notify you, that the law gives me no discretion, and that unless payments be made on or before the 4th of October next, being Friday of the Superior Court of Wake, judgment will be surely moved for, against all delinquents.

I learn that an opinion prevails in some quarters that the State Treasury has a large surplus and needs no further replenishment.—This is not true. The taxes collected under the Revenue Act of 1866, will be nearly all exhausted by the close of the present fiscal year (September 30th, 1867.) The taxes now being collected, will be needed for the year ending September 30th, 1868. Out of this fund must be paid the expenses of the State Government for the coming year, of the Asylums, of the probable Convention and General Assembly, in full all ordinary and extraordinary appropriations made by law.

This is the smallest State tax levied since 1848. Tax-payers should attend to their duty at once and cheerfully. They will expect relief in vain. The district commander has been urged to stop the collection, but has declined to interfere. Let Sheriffs by energetic collections, and tax-payers by prompt payments, save me from the painful duty of enforcing law against delinquents.

Very respectfully,
KEMP B. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.
Sept. 13. 4.1t

All papers in the State copy once and forward bills.

FARINA AND CORN STARCH.

For sale by
2-tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4.tf

GUANO.

I EXPECT to receive, this week,

100,000 lbs. No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
20,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano.
10,000 lbs Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate.

I will sell by the Bag or Ton; delivered here, or at High Point.

Will also receive a large lot of

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4.tf

50 TONS

BRIGHT DRIED APPLES, AND 500 lbs. of PEACH LEATHER, wanted immediately, by

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept, 13, 1867. 4.tf.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERITS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers
Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.
4.tf.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1867.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.
3-2m.

N. F. BURNHAM'S

CELEBRATED
FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE
WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market.

☞ Send for circular.

☞ Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to
E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.
Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

Fine White Chester Pigs.

I HAVE a dozen fine CHESTER SOW PIGS, for breeders, now on hand and for sale.—Also one BOAR PIG.

Would also sell a fine young
BULL CALF,
of Mr. H. W[illegible]es' stock, now about twenty months old.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 6, 1867. 3-tf.

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. SIDES, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*
Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE.



FAMILY WINE AND CIDER MILL.

THIS Mill will grind from 8 to 10 bushels of Apples, or 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Berries, &c., per hour.

A man can make from two to three barrels Cider, or 100 to 150 gallons of Wine per day. They are excellent, cheap, strong and durable. Weight about 150 pounds.

A Larger Mill.

Also a much larger mill that will grind a bushel in two minutes, and run with hand or horse power.

Both are first rate mills and ought to be generally introduced. I have five sold to arrive to-day.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 4-4 Sheeting by the Bale at 16 cents!

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1687. 1-tf.

J. G. VEACH'S MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.
16-6m

Wearing of the Gray,
Surry of Eagle's Nest,
Just received at BLUM'S.

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

FOR SALE.

A lot of New sheet copper for sale. Also Stills repaired at short notice.

JACOB REICH.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 16, 1867. 1-3t.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
1-1y.

VOCAL MUSIC.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS will be given by the undersigned, at any village, church, or neighborhood, where a school of twenty-five scholars can be made.

Terms moderate. For further information address
A. H. ELLIS,
Professor of Vocal Music,
Clemmonsville, N. C.
Aug., 1867. 2-1m

MONOCACY BITTERS.

The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.
For sale by
J. L. FULKERSON.

A. E. V.

NEW STORE —AND— NEW GOODS.

I have now completed and moved into my

LARGE NEW STORE,

and have opened therein one of the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS* in this country, which has just been purchased in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at the

VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock is Very Large

and will embrace everything usually called for in this country. Should it happen that any article would be called for that is not on hand, we will procure it at a few days notice.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW,

of which we wish you to convince yourselves, by calling and examining for yourselves. You will find that our house is the place to buy if

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

We want to show the variety, extent, and cheapness of our goods, and we will consider it

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Among our present assortment you can find

10,000 YARDS OF CALICO

at from ten cents a yard upwards; besides a variety of DeLaines, Poplards, Chintzes, Lenos, Barages, Poplins, Alpachas, &c., &c.

1,000 Yards of Tweeds, Jeans, and Broad Cloths.

500 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES.

5,000 yds. of Randolph Sheetings at 17 to 20 cts.

500 Bunches Cotton Yarns, of all numbers, besides a large number of

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Tickings, Canvass, Flannels, &c., &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of Hardware, Crockery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffe, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, Nails, Salt, Window Glass, Sole Leather, Tin Ware, Cook Stoves, Coal Oil, Machine Oil, Linseed Oil, Soaps, Candles, Starch, Rifle and Blasting Powder, Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths and Carpets, Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Brooms, Buckets, Earthern and Stone Ware, Castings, Ropes, Rugs, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Chains, &c., &c.

Among the MEDICINES YOU CAN FIND

Jaynes' Expectorant, Alternative, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Strong's, and Brandreth's Pills, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Turlington Balsam of Life, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Cough Lozenges, Squills, Paregoric, Opodeldoc, Peppermint, &c., Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

A LOT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Among which are Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic, New York Readers, North Carolina Readers, Spelling Books, Primers, Paper, Slates, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society,
Sunday School Tickets,
Reward Books,
Tracts, &c., &c.,
which will be sold at catalogue prices, without any profit added; also
Union Hymn Books,
Moravian Hymn Books, &c.

I am also Agent for the sale of various Manufactures. Among them
Thompson's Ploughs, Corn Shellers,
Fodder Cutters, Horse Powers and Threshers,
Reapers and Mowers.
The celebrated Montgomery Wheat Fan,
Corn Shellers,
Cider and Wine Mills,
Bough's Raw Bone Phosphate, said to be equal to Guano, at half the price.

The King's Mountain Iron Works will also keep me supplied with their valuable Rolled Iron.

I expect to Barter for
Bacon, Beeswax, Lard, Butter, Flaxseed, Feathers, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c., &c.

Also Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Black Berries, Whortle Berries, Cherries, Plums, &c.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
July 23rd, 1867.

HUMOROUS.

GOING UP AND COMING DOWN.

This is a simple song, 'tis true—
My songs are never over-nice—
And yet I'll try and scatter through
A little pinch of good advice.
Then listen, pompous friend, and learn,
Never to boast of such renown,
For fortune's wheel is on the turn,
And some go up and some go down.

I know a vast amount of stocks,
A vast amount of pride insures;
But faith has picked so many locks,
I wouldn't like to warrant yours.
Remember then, and never spurn
The one whose hand is hard and brown;
For he is likely to go up,
And you are likely to go down.

Another thing, you will agree—
The truth may as well be confessed—
That "cod-fish aristocracy,"
Is but a scaly thing at best;
And though the fish is large and long,
May seek the little ones to drown,
Yet fishes all, both great and small,
Are going up and coming down.

Our lives are full of chance and change,
And change you know is never sure,
And 'twere a doctrine new and strange
That places high are most secure.
And though the fickle god may smile,
And yield the sceptre and the crown,
'Tis only for a little while—
That B goes up and A comes down.

This world for you and me, my friend,
Hath something more than pound and pence,
Then let me humbly recommend
A little use of common sense;
Thus lay all pride of place aside,
And have a care on whom you frown,
For fear you'll see him going up,
When you are only coming down.

Excitement in a Circus.

We have laughed heartily over the following ludicrous story, and would not deprive our readers of the same enjoyment:

A number of years ago, when Michigan was a new country, in Livingstone county there lived a family by the name of Clayton, and one called Perkins, also—as well as a great many others.

Pete Clayton was a tall, fine looking fellow—a noble specimen of our backwoodsmen—standing six feet two inches in his stockings.

Pete had taken a shine to Miss Sally Perkins, and it was known, in fact, that they were engaged, but the day when the knot was to be tied had not as yet been divulged.

In the month of August, 1849, June's circus came through their town for the first time, and in fact it was the first circus that had ever passed that way, and there was a great many people who had never seen one. When the important day arrived, the town was filled to overflow with a motley crowd, of course, and every young fellow had his gal. Now, Pete wanted to get married on the coming Christmas, but Sally wished to have it put off till next spring. When the ticket wagon was opened the tent was filled in a hurry. Pete and Sally had been looking through the side shows, and they were late in getting in, and the performance had already commenced. They walked around the entire ring, trying to find a seat, and although they could seat two thousand people, every seat was full.

"Never mind," said Sal, "I'd just as lief stand up."

But the gallant Pete couldn't think of it, and said, "wait a minit, I'll get you a chair," and off he started, leaving Sal alone.

Just at this moment the clown came in, dressed in his usual costume, and dancing around the ring, stopped right in front of Sal and began to sing:

"Oh Sally is the gal for me."

This caused Sal to blush, for she thought the clown was looking at her. As she stood near the ring of course, she hid the view of those on the lower seats behind her, and as usual on such occasions, the clown cracked his jokes at the offenders until they take the hint and find a seat, but she said she would rather stand up.—At this the clown commenced his jokes, remarking to the ring master:

"There's a chance for me now."

"A chance for you?"

"Yes, don't you see that gal has lost her beau, and she is looking at me I know," and turning three or four somersaults, he stopped in front of Sal, and began to sing:

"Oh Sally is the gal for me,
I would have no other,
And if Sal died to-morrow night,
I'd marry Sally's mother."

This was evidently meant for *her* and raised Sal's dander, and she burst out with "I'm the gal for you, am I? Marry my mother, would yer? You low-lived spotted scum of the earth. If my feller was here he would wallow you for that. I wouldn't stay here another minit—nor neither would any decent people either." Saying which she rushed out of the tent, amid roars of laughter.

The clown, assuming a comical attitude, remarked to the ring master that his grandfather was a remarkable man, and so was his grandmother, too, but that gal beat all his forefathers.

At this juncture, Pete rushed in, closely followed by Sal, and jumping into the ring squared off at the clown, and said:

"I'll teach you to insult any female under my charge," and let fly at his opponent, and taking him plump in the face, sent him to mother earth, at which he jumped on him and commenced kicking him unmercifully; Sal standing on the outside of the ring clapping her hands, sang out:

"That's it, Pete, give him jessie, and we'll git married on Christmas, sure."

At this moment the ring master and three or four others caught Pete and commenced to thrash him, when Pete's friends interfered, and a general fight ensued, which completely broke up the circus.

A story is told of a man named Walker who went to a Dutch tailor to have his measure taken for a pair of pantaloons.—He gave directions to have them made large and full. Walker was a heavy man and liked his clothes loose, and when he came to try on his unmentionables, found they stuck tight to his legs, whereat he thus remonstrated: "I told you to make the pants full." After some objurgatory expressions of a profane nature, the tailor ended the controversy by declaring: "I dinks dese pants is fool enuf; if dey vas any fooler dey vould sphlit?"

AGRICULTURAL.

To Cure Weak Eyes in Horses.

A short time since I purchased a valuable mare, five years old, for saddle purposes, and found, unfortunately for me, that her left eye was weak, and good judges pronounced that she would lose it. There is a Canadian Frenchman residing in my family, by the name of Wilson, who affirmed that he could cure her. I directed him to try his skill, and he immediately made up a wash of alum and water, which he reduced to about blood heat, and would, with a quill, blow the liquid into the eye. After trying the above preparation three times, he took a piece of alum, as large as the end of one's finger, and burning it in the fire, reduced it to powder, and blew it stoutly by the same process, into her eye. So far as we can judge, she can now see perfectly, and the eye is apparently sound and well. It is a valuable remedy.—*Country Gentleman.*

Compost.

A correspondent of the German town *Telegraph* gives the following sensible advice:

"A majority of farmers do not attach importance enough to the subject of saving manure and compost. To them manure and labor are what capital and credit are to the merchant. They think they cannot afford to pay five and six dollars per cord for manure, and it does seem a high price; but one thing they can do, they can take better care of what they have, and prevent the waste of what is the most valuable part. Many hog pens are built on sloping ground, the manure sinking away to some drain and lost. Now with proper care the manure of every hog raised and fattened is worth twenty dollars to put in corn hills. It is better not to let hogs wallow in the manure, as most of farmers do, with the view that the hogs will work fine the coarse trash generally thrown into the pen. Make a tight board floor to the pen to prevent the leakage of the urine and manure, then throw in the absorbents, such as weeds, straw, shavings, sawdust, leaves, chip dirt, briers, and in fact almost fine hickory brush, clean the sty out once a week, and throw the manure into a square pile, exposed to all the rain that falls, and in a dry time keep the manure moist by the addition of water, or cover with damp earth to prevent the "blue blazes." By this arrangement, with ten hogs and plenty of material, a farmer will make near two hundred dollars worth of manure ready for the land in good condition, and have better hogs, than if he allowed them to wallow at pleasure in the mass."

A Rockingham farmer furnishes the following reply to the inquiries recently made through the *Sentinel*, by a correspondent from Franklin county, as to the proper time for sowing clover seed:

"Clover may be sown in the Fall, with wheat, after the wheat has been ploughed in. The clover should be sown, and then a bush-drag or roller passed over the land. It may be sown the same way, with oats, in Spring, or on the wheat, in the month of February, when the ground is dry. Rolling is a decided advantage to both wheat and clover. Step off a square of seventy yards, setting up a stick at each corner, on which sow six quarts of seed. Immediately after harvest, sow one bushel of ground plaster on each square. To sow clover on land, which is not capable of producing at least twenty-five bushels of corn per acre, is a waste of time and money."

Mange or Barn Itch.

This is often a troublesome disorder. It is contagious, and liable to run through the whole herd if not arrested. It makes its appearance more frequently about the head of the animal, but extends to other parts of the body causing much annoyance to stock, and giving a very unsightly appearance. The disease is very easily cured by mingling sulphur with oil or lard, and applying the mixture to the diseased parts. Sulphur is a sovereign remedy, for many diseases of the skin, and is used by many stock men for promoting the health and thrift of domestic animals. When used for this purpose, it is mixed in small quantities with salt, and is readily taken in this way. Animals kept upon dry food for six months of the year, are more liable to contract dieases on such food than while in pasture, and sulphur fed in the way suggested serves an important purpose in purifying the blood and in promoting health.

Selecting Seed Corn.

An Illinois correspondent of the *Independent* writes: Last spring and early summer there was some discussion about selecting seed corn. Some advised shelling the tips off and reserving the middle of the ear for planting. One man said one grain of the cob was as good as another. Had he been a raiser of corn, he would have known better. Some ten years ago I planted a ear of corn to test the difference between the kernels of both ends and the middle of the same ear, and will give you the result.—The soil was just alike, the cultivation the same, and crop very different. I planted the first rows from the large end of the ear, the next two rows from the middle, and the last two rows from the tip or little end; and planted all the same morning.—The large end produced fair sized ears, with irregular rows, such as you will find them at the end of the ear. The middle kernels produced large ears, mostly strait-rowed and fair. The tips which brought forth only nubbins; there was not a fair ear on the two rows of corn. This is an experimental fact which you may use as you please. I have raised corn more or less for forty years; and now plant only about half, or at most two-thirds, of the kernels on each ear of corn; and I generally raise good crops.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITES.—This is the Smithsonian Antidote for Snake and insect poison:

10 grains of iodide of potasium.
30 grains of iodine.
1 ounce of water.

To be kept in a vial with a ground glass stopper, and *applied externally* to the wound.

Instruments Requiring Stamps.

The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions. Cut this out and preserve it for reference:

All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on each additional $100, or part therof.

All receipts, for any amount without limit, over $20, two cents; if $20 or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each $500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the notes secured must not be but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates or of estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits and acknowledgments to deeds, &c., of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for $300 of rent, or less; if over $300, fifty cents for each $200 or less over $300.

Any person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Priviliges to Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Writing on Newspapers.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

—o—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THESE FOREIGN PERIODICALS ARE regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews,	$4 per annum.
For any two " "	7 "
For any three " "	10 "
For any four " "	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13 "
For Blackwood and the four of the Reviews,	15 "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but eight cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review, also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
38 Walker St., N. Y.

The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College, 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings. Price $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post paid, $8. no. 2

Three New Southern Books.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
No. 16 Murray Street, N. Y.,

WILL publish, early in August, 1867,

1st. A DEFENCE OF VIRGINIA, [and through her, of the South], in recent and pending contests against the sectional party. By Professor ROBERT L. DABNEY, D. D., author of the Life of General (Stonewall) Jackson. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $1 50.

2nd. DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE, during the War. By a Lady of Virginia. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $2.

Dr. Dabney is well known as an Author.—His Life of Stonewall Jackson has had an immense sale—greater, probably, than any other Southern book ever had. He has devoted much time and research to his treatise, and has collected much novel and instructive information for the vindication of the Southern people.—The radical questions in debate are subjected to a thorough and searching inquiry. Several of our most eminent Statesmen, to whom the MS. has been submitted, have approved his work in the highest terms.

THE DIARY OF A REFUGEE is from the pen of a Lady who holds the highest social and literary rank among the ladies of Virginia. Most of the four years of the War were spent in and near Richmond, in contact with distinguished military and civic characters. Like many of the best women of Virginia, she was a constant attendant upon the sick and wounded, in the Hospitals of that city. Her book is admirably written, and is a thrilling narrative of scenes and incidents which came under her notice during those four eventful years. A large number of copies are already subscribed for among her extensive acquaintance, without the employment of any agent.

Either of these books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, or both together on receipt of $3.

Early orders from the Trade solicited.—Agents wanted, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

3d. IN PREPARATION,—A Life of General PAT. CLEBURNE, of Arkansas—The Stonewall Jackson of the South-western Confederate Army.

E. J. HALE & SON, (late Editors of the Fayetteville N. C. *Observer*,) respectfully solicit the orders of Southern Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Professional gentlemen, and others, for any articles in their line, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest wholesale cash prices. Theirs is the only Southern Book House in New York.

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WE respectfully call the attention of the public to our stock of School Books and Stationery, being satisfied that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest.

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Salem, N. C., June 14, 1867.

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—ALSO—
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Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
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A splendid new Novel by Miss Augusta J. Evans.

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Common Figured,
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Water Marked Note (2 sizes) and do Envelopes
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Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
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The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

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Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent, one year, to any address for $2 00. Six months, $1 00.

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Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every indorsement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

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L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

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